

Schakowsky	Stenholm	Upton
Scott	Strickland	Velazquez
Sensenbrenner	Stump	Vento
Sessions	Stupak	Visclosky
Shadegg	Sununu	Walden
Shaw	Sweeney	Walsh
Shays	Talent	Wamp
Sherman	Tancredo	Waters
Sherwood	Tanner	Watkins
Shimkus	Tauscher	Watt (NC)
Shows	Tauzin	Watts (OK)
Shuster	Taylor (MS)	Waxman
Simpson	Taylor (NC)	Weiner
Sisisky	Terry	Weldon (FL)
Skeen	Thomas	Weldon (PA)
Skelton	Thompson (CA)	Weller
Slaughter	Thompson (MS)	Wexler
Smith (MI)	Thornberry	Weygand
Smith (NJ)	Thune	Whitfield
Smith (TX)	Thurman	Wicker
Smith (WA)	Tiahrt	Wilson
Snyder	Tierney	Wise
Souder	Toomey	Wolf
Spence	Towns	Woolsey
Spratt	Traficant	Wu
Stabenow	Turner	Wynn
Stark	Udall (CO)	Young (AK)
Stearns	Udall (NM)	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—9

Boehrlert	Gekas	Nussle
Ewing	Kasich	Saxton
Forbes	McCollum	Serrano

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

AUTHORIZING AWARDING OF GOLD MEDAL TO ROSA PARKS

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 531) to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, the first child of James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley;

(2) Rosa Parks is honored as the "first lady of civil rights" and the "mother of the freedom movement", and her quiet dignity ignited the most significant social movement in the history of the United States;

(3) Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, and her stand for equal rights became legendary;

(4) news of Rosa Parks' arrest resulted in 42,000 African Americans boycotting Montgomery buses for 381 days, beginning on December 5, 1955, until the bus segregation laws were changed on December 21, 1956;

(5) the United States Supreme Court ruled on November 13, 1956, that the Montgomery segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses;

(6) the civil rights movement led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which broke down the barriers of legal discrimination against African Americans and made equality before the law a reality for all Americans;

(7) Rosa Parks is the recipient of many awards and accolades for her efforts on behalf of racial harmony, including the Springarn Award, the NAACP's highest honor for civil rights contributions, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, and the first International Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center;

(8) Rosa Parks has dedicated her life to the cause of universal human rights and truly embodies the love of humanity and freedom;

(9) Rosa Parks was the first woman to join the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, was an active volunteer for the Montgomery Voters League, and in 1987, cofounded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development;

(10) Rosa Parks, by her quiet courage, symbolizes all that is vital about nonviolent protest, as she endured threats of death and persisted as an advocate for the simple, basic lessons she taught the Nation and from which the Nation has benefited immeasurably; and

(11) Rosa Parks, who has resided in the State of Michigan since 1957, has become a living icon for freedom in America.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to award to Rosa Parks, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design honoring Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. STATUS AS NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 573) was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING MURDER OF ROSEMARY NELSON AND CALLING FOR PROTECTION OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 128, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 128, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 2, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—421

Abercrombie	Burton	Dixon
Ackerman	Buyer	Doggett
Aderholt	Callahan	Dooley
Allen	Calvert	Doolittle
Andrews	Camp	Doyle
Archer	Campbell	Dreier
Armey	Canady	Duncan
Bachus	Cannon	Dunn
Baird	Capps	Edwards
Baker	Capuano	Ehlers
Baldacci	Cardin	Ehrlich
Baldwin	Carson	Emerson
Ballenger	Castle	Engel
Barcia	Chabot	English
Barr	Chambliss	Eshoo
Barrett (NE)	Clay	Etheridge
Barrett (WI)	Clayton	Evans
Bartlett	Clement	Everett
Barton	Clyburn	Farr
Bass	Coble	Fattah
Bateman	Coburn	Filner
Becerra	Collins	Fletcher
Bentsen	Combest	Foley
Bereuter	Condit	Ford
Berkley	Conyers	Fossella
Berman	Cook	Fowler
Berry	Cooksey	Frank (MA)
Biggert	Costello	Franks (NJ)
Bilbray	Coyne	Frelinghuysen
Bilirakis	Cramer	Frost
Bishop	Crane	Gallegly
Blagojevich	Crowley	Ganske
Bliley	Cubin	Gejdenson
Blumenauer	Cummings	Gekas
Blunt	Cunningham	Gephardt
Boehrlert	Danner	Gibbons
Boehner	Davis (FL)	Gilchrest
Bonilla	Davis (IL)	Gillmor
Bonior	Davis (VA)	Gilman
Bono	Deal	Gonzalez
Borski	DeFazio	Goode
Boswell	DeGette	Goodlatte
Boucher	Delahunt	Goodling
Boyd	DeLauro	Gordon
Brady (PA)	DeLay	Goss
Brady (TX)	DeMint	Graham
Brown (CA)	Deutsch	Granger
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Green (TX)
Brown (OH)	Dickey	Green (WI)
Bryant	Dicks	Greenwood
Burr	Dingell	Gutierrez

Gutknecht	McCrery	Sanchez
Hall (OH)	McDermott	Sanders
Hall (TX)	McGovern	Sandlin
Hansen	McHugh	Sanford
Hastings (FL)	McInnis	Sawyer
Hastings (WA)	McIntosh	Scarborough
Hayes	McIntyre	Schaffer
Hayworth	McKeon	Schakowsky
Hefley	McKinney	Scott
Herger	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hill (IN)	Meehan	Sessions
Hill (MT)	Meek (FL)	Shadegg
Hilleary	Meeks (NY)	Shaw
Hilliard	Menendez	Shays
Hinchey	Metcalf	Sherman
Hinojosa	Mica	Sherwood
Hobson	Millender-	Shimkus
Hoeffel	McDonald	Shows
Hoekstra	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Holden	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Holt	Miller, George	Sisisky
Hooley	Minge	Skeen
Horn	Mink	Skelton
Houghton	Moakley	Slaughter
Hoyer	Mollohan	Smith (MI)
Hulshof	Moore	Smith (NJ)
Hunter	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Hutchinson	Moran (VA)	Smith (WA)
Hyde	Morella	Snyder
Inslee	Murtha	Souder
Isakson	Myrick	Spence
Istook	Nadler	Spratt
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano	Stabenow
Jackson-Lee	Neal	Stark
(TX)	Nethercutt	Stearns
Jefferson	Ney	Stenholm
Jenkins	Northup	Strickland
John	Norwood	Stump
Johnson (CT)	Oberstar	Stupak
Johnson, E. B.	Obey	Sununu
Johnson, Sam	Olver	Sweeney
Jones (NC)	Ortiz	Talent
Jones (OH)	Ose	Tancredo
Kanjorski	Owens	Tanner
Kaptur	Oxley	Tauscher
Kelly	Packard	Tauzin
Kennedy	Pallone	Taylor (NC)
Kildee	Pascarell	Terry
Kilpatrick	Pastor	Thomas
Kind (WI)	Payne	Thompson (CA)
King (NY)	Pease	Thompson (MS)
Kingston	Pelosi	Thornberry
Kleccka	Peterson (MN)	Thune
Klink	Peterson (PA)	Thurman
Knollenberg	Petri	Tiahrt
Kolbe	Phelps	Tierney
Kucinich	Pickering	Toomey
Kuykendall	Pickett	Towns
LaFalce	Pitts	Trafficant
LaHood	Pombo	Turner
Lampson	Pomeroy	Udall (CO)
Lantos	Porter	Udall (NM)
Largent	Portman	Upton
Larson	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Latham	Pryce (OH)	Vento
LaTourette	Quinn	Visclosky
Lazio	Radanovich	Walden
Leach	Rahall	Walsh
Lee	Ramstad	Wamp
Levin	Rangel	Waters
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Watkins
Lewis (GA)	Reyes	Watt (NC)
Lewis (KY)	Reynolds	Watts (OK)
Linder	Riley	Waxman
Lipinski	Rivers	Weiner
LoBiondo	Rodriguez	Weldon (FL)
Lofgren	Roemer	Weldon (PA)
Lowey	Rogan	Weller
Lucas (KY)	Rogers	Wexler
Lucas (OK)	Rohrabacher	Weygand
Luther	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Maloney (CT)	Rothman	Wicker
Maloney (NY)	Roukema	Wilson
Manzullo	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Markey	Royce	Wolf
Martinez	Rush	Woolsey
Mascara	Ryan (WI)	Wu
Matsui	Ryun (KS)	Wynn
McCarthy (MO)	Sabo	Young (AK)
McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Young (FL)

NAYS—2

Hostettler Paul

NOT VOTING—10

Chenoweth	Kasich	Serrano
Cox	McCollum	Taylor (MS)
Ewing	Nussle	
Forbes	Saxton	

□1727

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSMITTAL OF ACCOUNT OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCY CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Science, the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 573 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277), I transmit herewith an account of all Federal agency climate change programs and activities. This report includes both domestic and international programs and activities related to climate change and contains data on both spending and performance goals.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 20, 1999.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1184, EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-101) on the resolution (H. Res. 142) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1184) to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 800, EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1999

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-102) on the resolution (H. Res. 143) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 800) to provide for education flexibility partnerships,

which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

AUTO CHOICE ACT OF 1999

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Auto Choice Act of 1999. This bipartisan bill, which is also being introduced today in the other body, is designed to give the American people a choice in the type of auto insurance they can buy.

Auto Choice offers drivers a way out of the current expensive lawsuit lottery by giving consumers the option to buy a policy that offers them prompt compensation for medical bills and lost wages from their own insurer, regardless of fault. According to the Joint Economic Committee, those who choose the new system would save 45 percent on their bodily injury premiums. This translates into an average savings of nearly \$200 per policy, with low-income drivers seeing the greatest benefits. Over 5 years, the savings could total nearly \$200 billion.

Mr. Speaker, this is like a tax cut for the drivers across the country, and it does not cost the Government a single dime. But not only does Auto Choice give consumers a choice, it also gives States a choice. States retain their traditional authority over auto insurance regulation and can accept or reject Auto Choice. Because it respects States' rights, Auto Choice has by called a "model of federalism."

Mr. Speaker, Auto Choice protects consumers' wallets, ensures compensation for victims, respects States' rights, and gives drivers a choice when and where to buy their auto insurance.

I am proud to sponsor this important bipartisan initiative and look forward to its passage in the 106th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following statement for the RECORD:

The Auto Choice Reform Act will go far toward taking needless litigation costs out of our auto insurance system. It will save consumers billions of dollars annually, while ensuring speedier recovery of medical bills, lost wages, and other economic damages. By encouraging states to eliminate the middle-man—trial lawyers who add significant costs to the system—the Auto Choice Reform Act will produce significant savings while also fully protecting injured motorists' right to recover.

When injured parties are involved in a car accident under the tort system, legal fault must be established to recover money for economic damages. This is not an easy task, and often requires the parties involved to hire lawyers and go to court. It is a costly and tedious process, and can take up to 16 months for adjudication, and longer when the injury is serious. The delay in payment puts pressure on the seriously injured, particularly the poor, to settle their claims for less than they are worth.

The determination of legal fault is no guarantee that an injured person will receive equitable compensation. People with economic losses up to \$5,000 recover two and three